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PLATT OILS THE MACHINE.

PACIFICATION IN ADVANCE OF TO-DAY'S STATE CONVENTION.

Buffalo Kickers Put On the Ticket-No Disturbance Expected from Mostile Delegates-Their Confab-No Compromise on the Gold Plank-State Committee Meets.

This Republican State Convention to select the four delegates at large to St. Louis becmed the gin and taney market yesterday. Our rulers, the hayseeders, from every cross-roads town and hamlet in the State, got into town and were distributed through the small hotels of the Tenderloin district. Every barkeep' in the listrict was immediately besieged for gin and tansy, and the first complaint that was was that the glasses were too small Those hayseeders wanted big tin dippers, and they wanted to use them after the head of the gin barrel had been knecked in. They didn't want any of these thimble-shaped glasses. They cried for tin dippers, and the amount of gin and tanay swallowed yesterday will be memorable in the estimation of some of the most experienced barkeeps of the metropolis. Maybe the dismal day and the sheets of snow had something to do with the exorbitant thirst, but these folks who have forced upon us the Raines whiskey machine bureau at Albany

were for red-eye liquor, and they preferred gin. Three exceptions, according to Mr. Platt, are himself, Gov. Morton, and Mayor Strong. Mr. Platt was in his sitting room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, surrounded by Representative Wadsworth, Editor Smyth of the Owego Times, and others, when the news came in that Gov. Morton had signed the Raines bill.

Well," said Mr. Platt facetiously, "now me and the Governor and the Mayor must drink

It turned out that when Mr. Platt, Gov. Morton, and the Mayor "take anything." It is whiskey and water; "and I suppose," said Mr. Platt, "that the knowledge of this gave rise to the story that the whiskey trust is behind the

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was the meeting spot of the delegates later in the day. Earlier they wandered off into hidden nooks or to the smaller hotels, and the supply of tansy in all the drug stores in the neighborhood was gobbled up by the barkeeps to satisfy the demand. But when night came the delegates jostled elbows over the Fifth Avenue Hotel bar, and took anything that they could get there. It was no time for mixed drinks. Col. Jim Gray and his lieutenants had the hardest day's work of their lives. They plunked all sorts of bottles before the risitors, and the overseers of the city's morals grasped the bottles as if they had thirsts to

risitors, and the overseers of the city's morals grasped the bottles as if they had thrists to cent. They had all come to attend the Convention. They out as much of a groove in the proceedings of the Convention as a rat-tail file in a barrel of water. The Convention is run by the Republican bosses, Mr. Flatt, Mr. Depew (temporarily absent), Mr. Miller, and Mr. Lauterbach, and their lieutenants.

Many of the delegates to this Convention do not know these four Republicans to speak to, and many do not know them by sight. If by accident an introduction to these four Republicans is thrown their way, these delegates get off in quiet corners and tell about it, and they return to their bomes as tickled as if they had met a king or two-not four kings. But it is a harmless delusion on their part that they are factors in a Republican State Convention, and that they have a voice in its proceedings. It pleases them and doesn't hurt anybody sies, and if they have a good time nere in New York on this occasion, maybe they will go back to their districts and believe that after all New Yorkers are by no means half as wicked as they are painted by the Republican legislators at Albany.

Coming down to the politics of yesterday's developments, it can be said that Plait turned out again to be a pacificator. He endeavored te biacate, and he may have been successful; only the immediate future will determine that. On one question, though, Mr. Platt was sturdy and strong, and in this matter he regular order, it may be announced that, at the request of State Committeeman Harvey J. Hurd and John R. Hazel ty the winds of Gov. Morton.

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To take matters in their regular order, it may be announced that, at the request of State Committeeman Harvey J. Hurd and John R. Hazel to change their wishes in this matter and compliment the State Comproller. Just why this change was made was n

computroller. Just why this change was made was not apparent to Mr. Platt's friends. Mr. Roberts resigned as Preadent of the State Club a number of months ago. This organization from its inception was an anti-Platt concern. Ever since then Mr. Roberts has been a thorough-paced, regular Republican. He has been temporarily unfortunate in his district, two McKinley delegates having been selected: but then McKinley, Mr. Roberts's friends were saying yesterday, has not yet been nominated, and if McKinley should fall of nomination at St. Louis the prestige of Mr. Roberts in his district would not in any way be impaired. Notwith-standing these facts, Mr. McMillan, for a number of years the strongest kind of an anti-Platt Republican, has been preferred over him at the solicitation of Mr. Hurd, who has had business relations of a very personal nature with Mr. McMillan. Hurd is a strong organization man and he is with Platt in his fight to bring about the nomination of Gov. Morton.

Another swidence of the pacificating ways of Mr. Platt, is that E. H. Butler, editor of the Buffalo News, has been selected as one of the electors at large. The other elector at large will be Gen, Benjamin F. Tracy. Mr. Butler has poured out by the bucket vitriolic wrath against Platt and all of Platt's friends. Not a day has passed for a number of years on which the Buffalo News has not damned Platt. Ex-Senator McMillan, sithough without a newspaper at his back has been just as vehement as Mr. Butler. Yet here, according to the scheme of pacification, both Mr. Butler and Mr. McMillan are brought forward and made important in the Republican party of the State, and this is done by Mr. Platt, who controls the machine from top to bottom. His friends said in explanation that he is a farging the day and that there must be some particular reasons to induce him to consent to the recognition of Mr. McMillan and Mr. Butler.

Mr. Platt during the day received importunities from Republicans in the country districts.

sighted man, and that there must be some particular reasons to induce him to consent to the recognition of Mr. McMillan and Mr. Butler.

Mr. Platt during the day received importunities from Republicans in the country districts not to make the money plank of the Convention too strong for the gold standard. On this question, though, Mr. Platt would not waver one inch. For many weeks he has made it his special study to gather from the highest authorities in the State their opinions on this matter, and in almost every instance they agreed that the Republicans of New York State must look this question squarely in the face, that they must not waver nor adopt any silvahod money plank at the Convention. They must hit out, it was said, from the shoulder; and Mr. Platt would not consent to any change whatever in the money plank which will be adopted by this Convention to day. This plank will be far different from the McKinley straddle in Ohio. It will resilirm the belief of the Republican party in the State in the gold standard, will denounce the 16 to 1 silver ratio and declare that a plank of this character is made absolutely necessary by reason of the disturbed business situation in the country, which can be traced to the agitation over the free silver question alone. Gov. Morton, it was ascertained, would not consent to stand on any other money plank than a sound one.

The platform will declare also for the protection doctrine, but it will not declare for the wild-eyed protection demanded by certain manufacturers who are the friends of Mr. Mc-Kinley.

Contrary to expectation, the platform will

manufacturers who are the friends of Mr. McKinley.
Contrary to expectation, the platform will
have nothing to say as to the Raines bill or the
Greater New York bill.
The Republican State Committee met in the
evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and was presided over by Executive Chairman Benjamin M.
Odell. Jr. Chairman Hacket has had a frightful cold for several days, and he exerted himself
altogether too much yesterday and could not
preside. An interesting feature of the meeting
was that no notices of contest were filed.
Uncle George Aldridge. State Commissioner
of Public Works, presented the name of his old
friend and neighbor. Senator Cornelius K.
Parsons of Rochester, to be temporary
Chairman of the Convocation of course,
there was no objection to this, and afterward those four old-time Sercy aries, Kenyon,
Fox. Ball, and Gleason, were directed
to act during to-day's proceedings. The delegates from each of the thirty-four Congress
districts will to-day name the thirty-four dectors who, together with the two electors at
large to be named by the State Convention, will
represent the Republicans at the electoral college of the State.
Thuring the afternoon a number of the Repub-

in a Convention of nearly 800 delegates they would be so vastly in the minority that it was decided not to undertake the job of creating a row. The delegates from these three counties said that underpeath the surface there counties said that underpeath the surface there was a strong McKinley sentiment that would assert itself at the proper time. Mr. Matthews and his friends may change their programme about to-days proceedings and many contribute an inspiriting scene to what otherwise promises to be a very quiet Convention. The delegates from these three counties will have another talk about this matter this morning just before the Convention assembles, but it was considered doubtful if they stir up things now that Mr. McMilian has been practically determined upon as an alternate at merge and Mr. Butler as an elector at large. So that the programme up to date is:

Temporary Chairman—Cornelius R. Farsons.

Temporary Chairman - Cornelius R. Parsona. Permanent Chairman - George N. Southwick. Determine at Large - Mr. Platt, Mr. Depew, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Lautertaget. notes at Large-Mr. Fish, C. II. Babcock of ter, Mr. McMillan, and Frank S. Witherbee of

ort Henry.
Electors at Large-Mr. Butler and Gen. Tracy. Port Henry.
Electure at Large-Mr. Butler and Gen. Tracy.
Representative Odell had something to say last night about the raid by Mr. McKinley's friends in New York State. He said:
"Gov. Morton has not gone into Ohio, and the methods of Mr. McKinley's managers in New York State are unworthy. The seutiment of the Republicans of the State of New York will be demonstrated at the Convention to-morrow, and it will be for Gov. Morton, and this sentiment will be expressed through the regularly authorized channe. Gev. Morton is entitled to the support of every Republican in the State, and the unheard-of methods of Mr. McKinley's friends cannot but, in my estimation, be eventually disastrous to the candidacy of the Ohio man."

The day would not have been interesting had not Henry G. Eurleigh, the bounding statesman of the Champiain Canal district, come to town, He was a little late in coming, and he hasn't been in New York on political business for a number of months. He was as briek as the ley sieet outside, and just as stinging when he said:
"There is no thing to this McKinley was fored."

of the Champlain Canal district, come to town. He was a little late in coming, and he hasn't been in New York on political business for a number of months. He was as brick as the ley sleet outside, and just as stinging when he said:

"There is nothing in this McKinley husiness in the State. The movement has been fanned up against Platt, and that is the secret of the efforts of the McKinley managers. The sentiment of this State is not for McKinley. The conservative Republicans of the Allegany Mountains do not believe in the high McKinley tariff. The sentiment of the State is for Morton, and if it is not for Morton in the end it is for Harrison, and you can put that in your hat and keep it there until the result is known at St. Louis. I have only one candidate for forvernor, and he is Warner Miller."

Supreme Court Judge William D. Dickey of the Newburgh district ast by and heard Mr. Burleigh express his views on the candidacy of Mr. Miller. Judge Dickey and all his friends are for Odell, and while the Judge said that he must not now be considered in politics, he nevertheless believed that Mr. Odell's friends would make a good fight for him.

There is a strong Hendricks boom in town, and Speaker Fish is not without his friends, and Lieut.-Gov. Saxton, who was spoken of as "the man with hinges in his spinal column," mingled with the other Gubernatorial timber at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A yellow astin badge bearing the picture of Senator William B. Allison was passed around among the Republicans. This was traced to the friends of Gen. James S. Clarkson, whose family is stopping for the winter at the hotel, Gen. Clarkson is how on his way Fast from Oregon, but Mrs. Clarkson is at the hotel, and she is an Allison woman for sure. She has great black eyes, her hair is brushed over her forshead after the fashion of Mrs. Cleveland's, she is energetic, and she has been beside her husband in many a political battle. That Ailison badge surgested the handiwork of a Republican woman who saw an opportunity to augest to the Re

any of his friends has ever attempted to controvert it.

Gov. Morton and all the Republican candidates for the Presidency are members of the American Protective Tariff League and contribute their money to the organization of which Mr. Wakeman is Secretary, and it is not to be assumed that Mr. Wakeman has any authority to commit his organization to any single candidate.

The Convention will begin its proceedings at

candidate.

The Convention will begin its proceedings at noon to-day. The preliminary organization will take up about two hours and then it is proposed to adjourn till 7:30 in the evening, when the oratorical display will begin.

ARMOR FOR RUSSIAN WAR SHIPS. Acceptance Tests to Be Made by Our Navy

Bepartment at Indian Head. WASHINGTON, March 23.-The Russian Government, through its legation in Washington, has requested the Navy Department to conduct the acceptance tests of a large quantity of firstclass Harveyized steel armor which it has purchased in this country from the Carnegies for two battle ships recently authorized, and Secretary Herbert has notified the Minister that the ordnance experts will undertake the work tomorrow at the Indian Head proving station, when the first lot will be tested.

The courtesy extended to Russia by this Government is rather unusual, and was probably never before allowed by one Government to another. It is also regarded as a high tribute to American ordnance that Russia should be will-American ordnance that Russia should be willing to allow American-made rifles to test the resisting power of armor plates which it proposes to place on some of her best battle ships.

The guns and armor will both be of domestic make, as will be the powder and all the accessories of the trial, and except for the presence of the Russian military and naval attachés, who will take no active part, the Russian Government will be unrepresented at the trials. The reports that will be submitted through the Navy Department will be accepted by Russia as final and conclusive of the power or weakness of the new armor.

Department will be accepted by Russia as final and conclusive of the power or weakness of the new armor.

About one year ago Russia made a contract with the Bethlehem Company for 1.100 tons of heavy steel, such as is manufactured for American war vessels, and the trials which took place both at Bethlehem, where the company has a proving ground, and abroad showed that the plates were of the highest degree of excellence, and entirely acceptable to the authorities.

This armor is now being fitted on two vessels under construction in Russia. Recently, however, Russia has entered into a contract with an American firm for another large amount of armor, the deliveries of which vill begin immediately after the acceptance trials.

The conditions imposed to-morrow will be those called for by the United States navy. The plate, which is representative of a group, will be five inches thick, and is to be attacked by a five-inch rifle carrying armor-piercing projectiles of the best type furnished by the navy. The first shot will have a velocity of 1,456 feet per second, and on the second. The first projectile must not crack the plate nor the second panetrate it. Besides the Russian armor tests there will be acceptance trials to-morrow of 8 and 13 inch semi-armor-piercing projectiles.

MISERY IN BROWNSVILLE.

A Tailor's Wife Dies While Seeking Food

tor Herself and Children. Annie Becker, 34 years old, the wife of George Becker, a Brownsville tailor, called last evening nt the house of Lewis Palmer at 554 Stone avecue, Brooklyn, and asked Mrs. Palmer, who is interested in several tierman charities, for something to eat for herself and children. While Mrs. Palmer was putting up some food, the woman became auddenly ill and died before the arrival of the physician who was sent for. An investigation by the police of the district showed that the family, consisting of the husband and wife and their five children, ranging from 2 to 12 years, had been living in three disma rooms in a house in Christopher street, near suiton avenue, for some months in an almost destitute condition, and recently had been on the brink of starvation. The husband earned only \$4 a week, although he worked ten hours a day, and out of this he had to pay \$2 a week for rent. The furniture in the wretched apartments consisted of a stove, a table, two chairs, and two straw mattresses. nt the house of Lewis Palmer at 554

M'KINLEY MASS MEETING.

IT BRINGS OUT A MILDLY EN-THUSTASTIC CROWD.

Few Misses for Morton in Cooper Union, and Not Many or Very Hearty Cheers for the Man from Ohto-The McKinley Lengue of the State of New York Formed. "Whether or not it is the machine against

McKinley, we can rely upon it that it is Mc-Kinley against the machine," Thus was war declared by the Milholland-McKinley combine at Cooper Union last night against the Platt-Morton syndicate. Gen.

Wager Swayne made the declaration, and a crowd of McKinley Republicans that filled the hall far beyond its normal capacity cheered it. They didn't cheer very loud, however. at no time during the meeting did the enthusiasm reach a very high pitch. Apparently the rooters considered that they had fulfilled their contract by coming on such a night, and that any wild exuberance of feeling was, as it were, thrown in extra on the bill.

All was done that could be done to promote good feeling. Over the platform was a huge painting of the Ohio candidate, brilliantly framed in tin plates—a touching illusion, not to the tin with which he is backed, but to his attitude on the industry represented. Underneath was a banner bearing the words: "Anti-machine Republican Organization of the City and County There was a glee club with big badges and a brass band and John E. Milholand and everything to make the people enthuse Lovell H. Jerome opened the meeting and intro-

duced Gen. Wager Swayne.

"This meeting is called," said Gen. Swayne.
"to make plain to the country that the second choice of the people of this city and of New York State, is William McKinley."

This was a surprise to a number of persons who had supposed the meeting to be for the purpose of creating sentiment for McKinley first, last, and all the time. In making the statement Gen. Swayne was undoubtedly fully alive to the criticisms that have been passed upon the McKinley campaigners for their invasion of this State. He continued:

"New York has its own candidate; its favorite son. When the name of Levi P. Morton —" Here he was interrupted by hisses and applause mingled, the applause finally winning the

"That's right, ladies and gentlemen," continued Gen. Swayne. "Applaud him as heartily as you will. He deserves it. We hope that when in the Convention; the name of Levi P. Morton is presented it will be by a clean, honest, and united delegation. The machine is none of his, and he is none of the machine's. [Mild and hesitant applause, as the rooters began to get puzzled as to what was expected of them. | But we are only a part of this great country; a small part, and New York is not likely to have her way in the Convention. It is William Mc-Kinley who can unite all parts of the country.

(A voice from the stage)-"Whurroo! Cuck-adoodle-doo! Mc-hic-Kinley's the feller fer us!" "The voice of the party, fortunately for its sobriety, is not that voice," continued the sobriety, is not that voice, continued the speaker. "Upon the party's call we must reckon here. At the same time the first choice of New York is Morton and the Convention is not yet called. A meeting like this to name a second choice is unusual, but so is the situation. It is the outcome of the fact that certain persons have a proprietary interest in the political machine. If McKinley is elected be will go into the White House without a chattel mortgage on it."

the White House without a chattel mortgage on it."

Then Gen. Swayne wound up with his declaration of war. Senator Frank D. Pavey, who followed him, was cheered as he rose.

"First and foremost," said he, "we must not forget the man whom the Republicans elected President of the United States in 1888—Benjamin Harrison. [Applause.] In my opinion Harrison would again be the nomines of the party had he not withdrawn for his own private reasons."

party had he not withdrawn for his own private reasons.

At this point loud cries and shouts in the hall-ways interrupted the speaker. It sounded as if a big fight were in progress, but presently a band struck up and then a procession of McKinley rooters from up town, with banners and music, filed into the already crowded hall. They found a place behind the platform. Senator Pawey continued:

"Throughout this State there is a strong Mc-

Pavey continued:
"Throughout this State there is a strong McKinley sentiment. My own opinion is that the
honored Governor of New York will not be the
nomines of the St. Louis Convention. We nomines of the St. Louis Convention. We know that the machine in this State has been strengthened by all means honorable and dishonorable and its motto is; 'Anything to beat McKinley.' We have one resource. We must voice the sentiment of the people, and so strongly that the New York delegation, after Morton is found to be impossible, will be compelled by force of public demand to vote for McKinley."

Morton is found to be impossible, will be compelled by force of public demand to vote for McKinley."

Next John E. Milholland read resolutions naming McKinley as the logical candidate of the Republican party, stating that a "combination of political bosses, including the leader of the party in New York State." had formed to oppose McKinley because of his refusal to comply with their demands, and that they were threatening to knife him if nominated; and further stating that if Morton falled of nomination the bosses would put the delegation up for sale to the himself him if nominated; and further stating that if Morton falled of nomination to hosses would put the delegation up for sale to the himself hidder. The resolutions continued by organizing the meeting cut into McKinley League of the State of New York, and empowering the Chair to appoint a committee of fifteen to choose officers. The resolutions were carried, the committee appoint a committee of fifteen to choose officers. The resolutions were carried, the committee appoint a committee of fifteen the choose officers. The resolutions were carried, the Committee appoint a committee of fifteen the him and they cheeked him to a realization of the fact that he wasn't resign himself heard. He promptly rose to the coasion in a series of whoops that shook the building. It is doubtful if such thunderous tones were ever before heard in that place. Mr. Matthews had the crowd with him, and they cheered him when he yelled:

"We people in Biffalo may wear hayseel in our hair, but we don't buy gold bricks in express packages, even if they do come from 45 Broalway."

A. H. Steel and Edward Mead were the other speakers. T. C. Campbell had a very nice speach typewritten for the occasion, which will doubtless do equally well for some other occasion. He didn't have a chance to use it and several other enterprising orators were cut off from speaking.

from speaking.

The committee of fifteen announced that the Hon. George E. Matthews of Buffalo had been chosen President of the McKinley League of the State of New York, and the band played and the meeting was all over.

STAGE-STRUCK GIRL MISSING. Theatrical Company.

Abigail Johnson, the sixteen-year-old stepdaughter of William Johnson, a driver on the Fourth avenue horse-car line, has been missing from her home, at 322 East Thirty-fifth street, since Sunday afternoon. Her parents think she ran away to loin a theatrical company. At 1:30 o'clock she brought her father's dinner to the stable at Thirty-fourth street and Fourth avenue. She said she would meet his car there at 4:30 o'clock and take a ride with him. Instead of doing so she went home, and, putting on her best clothes, left the house for parts unknown. She told her mother that she would return for supper, but none of her family has seen her since. turn for supper, but some of her family has seen her since.

Last week the girl had a minor part in Dan McCarthy's "Cruiskeen Lawn," which was playing at the Grand Opera House, but she lost her job when the company finished its engagement saturday night. She seemed to be singe struck and her mother believes that she has returned to the McCarthy troupe, which will open next week in the Columbus Theatre in 193th street, in the hope of getting resumplement. Yesterday her step-father hunted around for William A. Edwards, the manager, but he could not find him at the address given in the city directory. In the evening he notified the police and a general aizum was sent out from Headquartors. The girl is 5 feet 5 inches tall with thown hair and blue yee. She wore a black drees, a light-colored rough coat with black sleeves, and a large light felt hat with three black feathers.

FOR SERVICE ON THE BIG LAKES.

represent the Republicans at the electoral collings of the State.

Sutton avenue, for some months in an almost destitute condition, and recently had been on the brink of starvation. The husband same free got together at the Hotel Metropole to determine whether they would kick up a fines in the Convention to-day. Occurs Matthews was the leading spirit in the affair, and at one time there was a proposition to present the names of two delegates at large in opposition to farm, and two straw mattrenses.

The full delegation from these three counties was not present in the gathering, and any way.

Sutton avenue, for some months in Launched at Stron's Yard.

Enumched at Stron's Yard.

Under a christening fail of snow there was launched yesterday at Nixon's shippard, at Eligantees the leading spirit in the affair, and at one time there was a proposition to present the many of two delegates at large in opposition to Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach.

The full delegation from these three counties was not present in the gathering, and any way. First of a First of Thirtern Steel Vessels
Launched at Nizon's Yard.

COLON HALF DESTROYED.

Eagines Wers Sent from Panama to Put Out the Big Fire. Coton, Colombia, March 23.-A fire started

here at 4 o'clock this morning and before it was got under control half of the city had been burned. The spread of the flames was sided by a strong wind that carried large pieces of burning material on to the roofs of houses, which were soon destroyed.

The fire at one time threatened to wipe out the entire city. By 10 o'clock all the buildings south of Seventh street as far as the market had been destroyed, and shortly afterward the market itself was burned. Among the buildings destroyed was Hafeman's pharmacy. It was then considered that the only buildings that were out of danger were the Swiss Casino and the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Com-

pany. The fire extended down to the railroad station, and for a time that building was in imminent danger, but the firemen thought they might be able to save it. The fire brigade of Panama was asked to aid in fighting the fire, and came here on a special train, accompanied by the chief authorities. Transit on the Panama Railroad was completely suspended later in the day.

All the bakeries have been burned and scarcity of food is threatened. Intense excitament prevails. The Captain and crew of the Colombian linesteamer Finance rendered valuable aid in checking the spread of the flames. It is impossible as yet to learn the full extent of the loss, but it will probably be in excess of

The chief cause for the existence of Aspinwall for Colon, the native name of the place) is the Panama Railroad, the town having been founded by the railroad company in 1852 as its ter-minus on the Caribbean Sea. The town was very prosperous when the tide of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States crossed the Isthmus of Panama, but it has been in a decline ever since the Transcontinental railroads were built. It has less than 2,000 population. Its harbor is deep enough for large ships, and several big hotel buildings are monuments of the days when a great deal of travel passed through it.

DR. PARKHURST CALLS NAMES. He Predicts Defeat for Morton and Abuses Benntor Lexow.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst spoke last night on "The New Civic Spirit," under the direction of the Municipal Conference, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He first spoke of the cities as being hotbeds of every iniquity that the cultivated depravity of the human heart can invent. In New York, he said, other investigations could be made which would place the Lexow investigation in the shade. He expressed his admiration for Commissioner Roosevelt for enforcing the excise law, and gave this slap to the Brook-

the excise law, and gave this slap to the Brooklyn authorities; "Side-door liquor selling is
just as criminal as selling by the front door,
and is vastly meaner."

Dr. Parkhurst declared that Platt was worse
than Tammany, and Plattism worse than Crokerism. If Gov. Morton, he said, had three
months ago begun to look out for the interests
of the country, he would easily have secured
its loyalty and its backing for the Presidency,
but he had decided to sacrifice the State for his
own individual ambition. Now, if he should
get the Presidential nomination, he would meet
with a veritable Waterloo of defeat and disgrace.

grace. "Personally," said Dr. Parkhurst, "I would vote ten times quicker for a Democrat than for a man who was tainted with the suspicion of having got the romination for his own aggrandizement." Referring to the Raines bill, he said; "If the Referring to the Raines bill, he said: "If the Ten Commandments were jammed through in the way the Raines bill has been jammed through, I'd break them." In the course of his aid, Dr. Parkhurst spoke of Senator Lexow as "that little pimp Lexow."

AN EX-PRIEST CAUSES A RIOT. He and a Detective Fire Into a Crowd That Had Thrown Bud Eggs at Him,

SCHANTON, March 23 .- For a month or more Father Ruthven, formerly a Catholic priest, has ectured in this neighborhood, giving what he alleged to be exposures of the methods of the Catholic Church, Afternoons he lectured to women and evenings to men. Several times in in to protect him. He lectured in Christian Church, Dunmore, a suburb of Scranton, last evening, and eggs were thrown at him while he

was on his way to the car. This afternoon Ruthven lectured to Dunmore women, and when he left the church at 5½ o'clock he was attended by three detectives. A large crowd of hoodiums saiuted him with had eggs and snowballs. He waiked about fifty feet to Drinker street, then drew a revolver and said that he would kill the next man who assaulted him. Somebody in the crowd threw a missile and Ruthven opened fire. One of his detectives also shot at the crowd, and men in the crowd shot back. Ruthven and two of his detectives retreated into a house near by, carrying a wounded man with them. Ruthven escared from the rear of the house through a vacant lot and ran away. There was no pursuit. William Mink, one of the detectives, received a builet in the broad of his back. Will Searraves, who was in the crowd, was shot in the leg, and a man named Kelley, also in the crowd, was shot in the lag, and a man named Kelley, also in the crowd, was shot in the hip. All will recover. Ruthven will be arrested. women, and when he left the church at 514

EXPLOSION IN MORRISANIA.

Blacksmith Shop Blown Up by a Dyns mite Cartridge. A frame shanty at 665 Eagle avenue, used as a blacksmith's shop by Contractor Louis Lubcker, who was excavating a cellar along-Lubcker, who was excavating a cellar alongside, blew up yesterday afternoon. The shanty
was spread all over the lot and roadway in bits
too smail to be serviceable for anything but firewood. The forac was wrecked, and tools and
bits of iron were scattered broadcast.

Although workmen were busy all around the
shanty, only one man was hurt, and he stood
150 feet away on the opposite side of the street.
He was charles Keid, a building inspector, living at 405 Third avenue. A bit of iron cut a
gash in his foot.

It is admitted that the explosion was caused
by a dynamite cartridge, but Contractor
Lubcker says his has no lidea how dynamite
could have got into the shanty. It is supposed
that the cartridge was exploded by being placed
near the fire to thaw it.

KILLED BY MACHINERY.

Au Employee in Ruppert's Brewery Found Dead in the Engine Room, George H. Schepplein, cellar foreman in Rup pert's brewery at Ninety-second street and Third avenue, was killed by the machinery in the engine room of the brewery yesterday afternoon. Schepplein was 50 years old and had noon. Scheppiels was 50 years old and had worked in the browery for twenty-five years. He was missed from the cellar at 2:30 o'clock, and one of the workmen who had been sent to look for him found him dead on the floor of the engine room with his skull crushed and his neck broken. The manner of his death is unknown, but on the piston rod and eccentric of a 50-horse-power engine were found shreds of flesh and focks of hair.

It is supposed that when passing it he slipped and fell against the sixine, which was working about 200 revolutions a minute.

THREW CARBOLIC ACID ON HER. The Footpad Was Enraged Secause Miss Osbora Had so Money.

ward Guckenheimer of 162 East Seventy-ninth street, was in Seventy-eighth street, near Fark avenue, last Thursday night, a man came up to her and asked for 50 cents. She said: "Go away: I have no money."

Then, according to her story, the man seized her by the throat with one hand, and after searching her pockets to no purpose with the other, pulled a bettle out of his pocket and poured the contents on her face. The fluid pained her and she acreamed. The man ran away and has not yet been caught. Her chooks and neck still showed yesterday the marks of the liquid that has been poured over her face, and which was found to be a mixture of carbole acid and creessots. vard Guckenheimer of 162 East Seventy-ninth

The Lafayette Piace Baths (Turkish and Russian), 18 Lafayette place: a positive cure for colds, rheumatism, gout, and kidney trouble.

THIRTEEN MINERS KILLED.

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS AT A SHAFT NEAR DUROIS, PA.

Five Miners Tried to Beseus Their Com puntous Before Coming Up in the Cage, but Were Driven Back by the Foul Fumes-Twelve of the Dead Left Families.

Dunors, Pa., March 23. - The first great ining disaster in this neighborhood during the fifteen years since mining became an in neary of magnitude hereabout occurred a 1:20 o'clock this morning at the Berwind White shaft, just east of this town. was an explosion of mine gas that killed thir-teen men, all of Dubois. The dead are:

James Graham, James Graham, Jr., John Monroe, George Postlethwalte, Jesse Postlethwaite, Henry Harvey, George Harvey, Harry Smith, Lindsey E. Bradley, Andrew Mowak, David Bell, Reuben Noble, George Alnsley. All of the dead leave families except James

Graham, Jr. As soon as the explosion occurred and before the extent of the disaster was known messen gers were sent to town to summon all the physicians who could be found. When the news reached Rochester mines, which are three miles from the shaft, the men working there concluded that the services of practical miners would be wanted underground, and about forty at once came out and started for the shaft. Conveyances were found for some and others went as far as they could in the street cars and walked the rest of the way. Superintendent Reed of the Rochester mine followed them, and as soon as he arrived at the shaft went below with a cageful of his

followed them, and as soon as he arrived at the shaft went below with a cageful of his own men.

The air was so bad below that the men, who went down in gangs of ten, could not stay long at a time, but the opening seemed to clear up later on and better progress was made. About 1,000 persons were at the scene in an hour, including many of the friends of those underground, but as far as possible the report of the accident was kept from the families until the bodies could be recovered.

Seventeen men went down the shaft at 7 o'clock in the morning; thirteen went into a heading north of the shaft, and the other four went in the opposite direction. The party of four and the mine boss were the only ones that escaped. The four men were half a mile away from the shaft when, soon after 9 o'clock, they felt what they believed was the shock following an explosion of gas. Immediately afterward Mine Boss Harvey came running toward them and directed them to hurry to the foot of the shaft. When they came to the shaft they ran into a body of gas, and knew that there had been an explosion. Their first effort was to put up some brattices which had been blown off by the explosion, hoping thus to turn an air current on their comrades in the other parts of the mine, but before they had accomplished much they began to feel the effects of the gas and had to be taken up in the cage.

The shaft is about 300 feet deep, and for some time it has been known that there were traces of gas in the chambers, but precautionary steps were taken and the mine was regarded as safe. The mine is in an early stage of development, otherwise there would have been more men at work at the time of the explosion.

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY DISPUTE. Negotiations for a Settlement Are Now Being Conducted in Washington,

Washington, March 23 .- At the suggestion of the Secretary of State the negotiations be-tween the United States and Great Britain with regard to the Venezuelan boundary dispute are now being carried on by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Ambassador of her Majesty's Government in Washington. Sir Julian acts under cabled instructions from Lon don. Until quite recently Ambassador Bayard conducted all negotiations directly with the British Foreign Office.

While the outlook for an amicable settlement of the controversy is bright, it will nevertheless se many weeks, and perhaps several months before an agreement will be reached. Several propositions have been exchanged. But Lord Salisbury still insists that Great Britain canno aubmit to any tribunal her title to any part of the Grinoco Valley that is now occupied by her

subjects.

He is willing to have a disinterested umpire fix a boundary line, provided Venezuela will agree to surrender her claims to the mineral deposits and the best part of the disputed territory. There is an immense unoccupied and useless area surrounding the mining regions

over which he is willing to arbitrate, but he requires that Venozuela shall first give Great Britain all the land she wants.

Agents of the Guiana Colonial Government have recently undertaken a census of the inhabitants of the disputed territory, and have been instructed to ascertain the amount of land that is actually occupied, and it is not improbable that Lord Salisbury is delaying a decision until their reports come in. In the mean time the Venezuelan Commission will proceed with its inquiries and will very likely have its decision ready before the terms of arbitration are agreed upon.

THE VENEZUELAN BLUE BOOK. Some Alterations, Chiefly Clerical, Have

from the Foreign Office that a document amending the Blue Book on the Venezuelan matter recently issued by the Government will be ready at the end of the week. The document will contain no new facts, the alterations which it makes being mainly clerical. It will point out, however, that alleged discrepancies have been looked into and certain omissions supplied. have been rooted into any extensive supplied.

The statement that Great Britain reduced the Yuruan claim to £1,000, and that Venezuela had agreed to the reduction, is confirmed.

In regard to the negotiations touching the arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute, the Foreign Office says that the exchange of communications between the Foreign Office and the American Department of State is being conducted with extreme caution on both sides, but that the negotiations are proceeding favorably.

that the negotiations are proceeding favorably Washington, March 23.-Mr. Jones of Vir ginia offered in the House to-day a bill appro-priating \$50,000 for the erection of a monu-ment to the memory of James Monroe, the author of the Monroe doctrine, at Fredericks-burg Va.

PORTUGUESE IN HAWAII. The Japanese Are Crawding There and They Think of Leaving.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 23.—Honolulu advices dated March 12 say that a movement has just started among the Portuguese settlers in Hawaii having for its object their removal to the Portuguese possessions in Africa. They feel crowded by the Japanese labor competition. The Portuguese Consul appears to favor the movement.

The Portuguese immigrants in the Hawaiian Islands are almost wholly from the Azores. They began to go to the Pacific years ago, on the argent invitation of the Hawaiian theorement. The planters needed Isbor, and it was thought that the Portuguese from the Azores would be particularly desirable, because, though so widely solvented, the climatic conditions of the two Island groups are closely similar.

JUSTICE BY MAIN STRENGTH. Man Who Insuited Him.

WATERINITY, March 23. Judge George H owell this morning fined Michael Russell of 43 Washington street \$75 and costs for selling court, followed Judge Cowell, three whigh im and shouting that there was no purity in the wige Cowell, Instead of flatng Russell for contempt, turned suddenly on him, and, grabbing him by the new, litted him from the floor, earlied him ar new the floor, earlied him ar new the rison, and threw him his the hinby of the trity Hall. Then, advising Russell to keep his mouth shut in the future, he withdraw.

Lynched for Knocking Dawn White Women New Ontarans, March 24. The Pizer, a negro, was lynched at Enterprise, on the Shreveport and linuston road, this morning. He insulted two young white women yesterday while walking on the railroad track and then knocket them disen. Their acreams brought assistance, and Pizer took to the woods. A mob started to search of aim, and lynched him as soon as they found him.

STILL EXCITED IN SPAIN.

5.000 People Parado to Show How Much They Distike Us. Barcelosa, March 23. An immense anti-

American demonstration took place here yes-terday, in which 5,000 persons participated. The rowd formed in procession and marched to the French Consulate, where they gave repeated heers for Captain-General Weyler and for Cuba. The Municipal band headed the proces sion and played the national march, United States Consulate was guarded by police

and was not visited by the crowd. Madride, March 23. The Heraldo publishes an rticle declaring that Spain will never recognize an American commission of inquiry into matter affecting Cuba. War, the paper says, is prefer able, and the Government ought to resent with energy any interference on the part of the United States.

Two articles that appear in the Phoca, which are supposed to reflect the views of the Cabinet, have caused much comment. The first article challenges the United States to cast aside its mask and to show its colors.

It says if America wants a war Spain is ready to face it with dignity. If a war is not wanted the American politicians ought to desist from their vexations debates and cover-

The second article reviews possible European alliances. It finds fault with them all, but inclines to those countries whose interests are equally opposed to the American-Japanese

claims. All the Madrid papers concur in the belief that anything would be better than existing uncertainty.

LONDON, March 23.-The Standard will to morrow declare it is evident that Spain will refuse to allow an American Commission to enter Cuba, chiefly because she could not assent

to its visiting the insurgents.
Such action on the eye of the elections for members of the Cortes would seriously damage the prestige of the Cabinet.

KILLED ON A STEEPLE.

Two Painters Struck by Lightning in Midair Their Clothing Set on Fire,

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, March 23. At Grand the Bautist society is building a church with a spire seventy-five feet high. On Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, while James Somers and Harry Ford, painters, were giving the finishing touches to the top of the spire, a thunder storm came up, accompanied by fierce flashes of lightning.

The two painters were seen making efforts to lower their scaffolding, when a flash of light ning struck the spire, knocking away the scaffolding, splitting the spire, and leaving Somers and Ford on the roof, dead. The clothing of the men was ignited, and for ten minutes the bodies were seen burning in midair. Heavy rain finally extinguished the flames, and three hours later the bodies of the painters were brought from the steeple, charred and almost unrecognizable.

EARTHQUAKE IN MAINE.

Persons Frightened from Their Houses in Machine.

MACHIAS, March 23,-A violent shock of arthquake was felt here last evening at about 8 o'clock. Houses trembled, dishes and windows rattled, and clocks were stopped. People rushed from their houses into the streets in alarm. The direction of the disturbance was from the

south toward the north. CALAIS, March 23.-A severe earthquake was felt here at 8 o'clock last night, passing from west to east and lasting from four to five sec-

onds. No damage is reported. GLADSTONE WRITES A LEITER.

His Congratulations Upon the Work of the Armenian Relief Committee. LONDON, March 23,-Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Duke of Argyll congratulating him upon the work done by the Armenian Relief Committee. He says he hopes that nobody will suppose that the deplorable and ignomintous failure of Europe to do her duty in Armenia will in any way diminish the force of the present appeal to Christian pity. It ought rather to

GEN. EZETA'S EXPEDITION.

The President of Salvador Seems to Think

It Has Fizzled Out Completely. whence it is probable he will take passage in another steamer for parts unknown, for I understand that the Captain of the Barclay Golden has resolved to have nothing more to do with

him or with Cassin, and will leave them on land. CANADA'S PARLIAMENT.

Premier Bowell Says It Will Be Permitted to Die on April 25.

OTTAWA, March 23. - In the Senate this afternoon Premier Rowell announced that, after considering the matter in all its phases, the Government has decided not to run the risk of prolonging the life of the present Parliament beyond the 23th of April.

THENTY FEET OF SNOW.

The Passengers on Three-days' Trains Reach Toronto Together.

Tonoxro, March 23,-The first Canadian Pa cific train from the East for three days reached this city shortly after midnight last night. It consisted of ten coaches and contained the passengers of six regular trains from Montreal and Ottawa, which had been delayed at Peterboro by last week's storms. Hundreds of men and a half dozen ploughs had to be employed to clear the way, and cuttings in some places were between sixteen and twenty feet deep. The Grand Trunk Railway, which had been blockaded be-tween Toronto and Fort Hope for two days, was cleared jesterday morning when a through passenger train arrived here from Montreal. All

PROF. CROUCH NEAR DEATH.

He Is the Author of "Kathleen Mayour-neen" and About 2 000 Other Songs.

BALTIMORE, March 23. Prof. Frederick W. . Crouch, the song writer, who has been con fined to his home in this city several days with an affection of the heart, was reported at mid-night to be in a critical condition.

Prof. Crouch is known in nearly every corner of the world. He has written about 2,000 songs, the most successful one, "Kathleen Mayour-neen," having been translated into nearly a dozen languages.

dozen languages.

"Good Roads Man" Wright Apologizes With a Pistol. Rochester, March 23. Last week John A. C. Wright, the "Good Roads" man, wrote a note to Mrs. Quinby, widow of the late tien Quinby, who was for many years connected with the University of Stochester, and was later liquor on Sanday. Russell appealed and, after | City Engineer, to which Henry Quimby, her son, took exceptions. Young Quinby went to Wright's office and demanded an apology. Wright refused to inske one and Quinby siapped life face. At a closes toolar, Mr. Wright had an encounter with Quinby suitable bis Wright's office. After some write Wright drew a resolver and shot Quinby the builtet making a alight wound in his shoulder.

THE RAINES BILL SIGNED.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GOV. MORTON NOT ONLY APPROVES

BUT DEFENDS THE MEASURE.

He Thinks It Will Not Only Simplify but at Once Settle the Vexed Exctes Question-Considers It a Compliance with Suggestions Made in His Annual Meseage ALBANY, March 23. Gov. Morton signed the Raines Liquor Tax bill at 11:2716 A. M. to-day.

and at 11:45 A. M. issued his memorandum explaining why he thought best to do so. At the time he signed the bill only his private secretary, Col. Ashley W. Cole, and his military secretary, Col. Seiden E. Marvin, Jr., were present. Col. Cole captured the pen with which the bill was signed, and says he is undecided whether to preserve it as a personal memento or put is up as a raffle prize at some temperance society fair. The measure was at once taken over to the office of the Secretary of State, where it was filed and recorded as Chapter 112, Laws of 1896. The name of John Raines of Canandaigua by the Lake ceases now to be associated with the new law for regulating the liquor traffic, and will appear no more upon it. There were very few State officers or legislators about the Capitol to-day to reloice or be cass down. State Treasurer A. B. Colvin called at the Executive Chamber about the time it was signed, and went away with a smile on his face. A Buffalo Assemblyman hung around long nough to learn that the Governor in his memorandum made no suggestion that could be wisted into a recommendation that supplemental legislation to reduce the tax on mala liquors should be enacted, and then he disap-

Gov. Morton did no further business, and when he left the Executive chamber, at 1 P. M., to go to luncheon, be closed his day's work and did not return to the Capitol. During the afternoon several telegrams of a congratulatory nature were received at the Executive chamber, but most of them were from deluded temperance advocates who look upon the law as a step toward prohibition. No message from any person of political or other prominence was received, and the names of some who sent in congratulations were unknown to any of the Executive chamber staff.

peared.

By the terms of the new law Gov. Morton must within ten days appoint a Commissioner at a salary of \$5,000 a year to take charge of the liquor tax department, and organize it as an auxiliary to the Republican party machine in this State. The time in which to make the selection of a man to fill this important State office and political place is regarded by the Governor as all too short, and, strange as it may appear, no applicant has made a personal bid for the place, and no one has been officially suggested to him as being a suitable person for the place by any politician or group of politicians. The lists are all open and any one may apply. The following is the memorandum filed with

the bill: "In considering the bill the first question that demands attention is one of jurisdiction. Objection is made that the bill is not properly under executive consideration, for the reason that it has not been submitted to various cities

for their acceptance. "It is urged that the bill is 'a special city bill" within the meaning of section 2 of Article XII. of the Constitution, and that executive jurisdiction can only be acquired after its transmission to the cities affected and their action thereon, It seems quite apparent that the bill is general in the sense that it applies to all perts of the State. Every town, village, city, and county is affected by it, and it is intended to be a general and complete scheme upon the subject of the regulation of the liquor traffic. It is also, I think, general within the meaning of the Constitution, because it relates to all the cities of each class. The Constitution expressly says that special city laws are those which relate to a single city, or to less than all the cities of a class.' The amount of tax imposed on the liquor traffic varies in different cities and the amount of revenue which cities may derive from the liquor traffic also varies, but the ratio of distribution of the liquor tax is uniform. The tax, however, is assessed on the individual, and the County Treasurer or other proper officer. The lack of uniformity in the provisions of a bill intended to be general does not make it a special city bill within the meaning of the Con-San Francisco, March 23. President Gutierrez of Salvador has written to Dr. Eustergio
rates of taxation the Legislature might have
adopted the classification of cities prescribed by the Constitution, but it chose to create an artificial classification, which has had the effect of making a different rate of taxation in cities be-longing to the same constitutional class. Such artificial classification is not objectionable, and does not alone render the bill subject to action

> "It should also be observed that this bill is not o be construed as if it named all the cities of the State and prescribed the tax to be imposed on the liquor traffic carried on in each of them. The bill evidently contemplates a continuous, elastic, and changeable scheme of taxation, varying from time to time according to popula-

The bill evidently contemplates a continuous, elastic, and chatgeable scheme of taxation, varying from time to time according to population, so that after an enumeration of inhabitants, as prescribed by the Constitution, a new classification of cities and villages for the purposes of this tax will be made, and cities and villages in which, under present conditions, a given rate is imposed, will be blaced in another class, and the rate of taxation will be higher or lower, according as the population is shown to have increased or diminished. Other either and villages will also probably be incorporated and must be classified according to their population, it will hardly be claimed that after each enumeration and consequent new classification, the clies would have the right to again express their approval or disapproval of the amount of tax to be imposed therem. A bill evidently intended to be general and to analy to all the people of the State, and possessing the qualities of perpetulit and classicity above mentioned. Is not, I think, a special city bill, although its effect may not be uniform in all cities.

"I think that this bill is now properly under executive consideration, and that my jurisdiction to act on it is counded and undentable. In my annual measure to the legislature at the onening of the present session it was suggested that the question of reginiting the sale of intogicants would be under consideration, and I took occasion to recommental such localisation as will measurably reduce the number of places in which intoxicating beverages stall be said throughout the State." Attention was called to statistics showing that there is a larger number of summon in the State. Attention was called to statistics showing that there is a larger number of summon in the State. Attention was made that the Legislature endeavor to formulate a law which shall no far as practicable, embedy the best features of the injure was made that the Legislature endeavor to formulate a law which shall no far as practicable, embedy Wright refused to make one and Quinby started his face. At I reflore to make one and Quinby started his face. At I reflore to any of the Strie, an ancounter with Quinby suitable his Wright had soften action over the Wright of the Commander of Excise for the city of New York was absoluted by the towerner. This bill change the saire scheme and shot Quinby, the builtst making a slight would in his shoulder.

A Rig Iron Company Fails.

Eastern March 21. The triendon from Company, one of the addest converse of its kind in the Leingh Vailey, thoday made an assignment of the addest converse of its kind ment for the benefit of creditors, naming as the assignment J. Tatnail Lea of Philadelphia and Francia C. Gray of Bostom, The fundable in the result of essential the system of local surpression is given as the cause for the assignment. The company's plant is capitalized at \$1.000,000.